

PIGOT

1658. 11

AN

Almanack for the yeare of our
LORD GOD, 1658.

Being the 2^d after Bissextile, or the Leap-
year: And since the Creation, 5689.
very exactly supputated.

Containing very many profitable Practises, usefull
Tables; As of six in the hundred, of Retailling by the hun-
dred; measuring of timber, stone, board, glasse, &c. by the
Foot, also measuring of Cloth, Wainscot, paving and pain-
ting by the yard. The making and use of a singular new
deviced Ruler, and an excellent yard for the same pur-
pose. As also the making and use of a very perfect Water-
Level of small charge, newly invented by this Author: With
many other things usefull, pleasant and profitable.

Calculated and exactly rectified for the Meridian
and Latitude of Cleobury Mortimer, a Market Town in
Shropshire. By Francis Pigot, Mathematician, In-
habitant of the said Parish.

*O cælum immensum, O pulcherrima regia divum,
Quam puræ es: quam perspicua & mirabilis, & quot
Undique syderibus variis ornata reuides,
Regia cunctarum plenissima deliciarum, &c.*

London, Printed for the Company of Stationers, 1658

The Dominion of the Moon in Mans body, passing under the 12 Zodaicall Constellations.

♈ Aries, Head and face.

♉ Taurus,
Neck and
throat.

♊ Cancer,
Breast, stomach,
and ribs.

♋ Virgo,
Bowels and
Belly.

♌ Scorpio,
Secret members

♍ Capricorn,
The knees.



♊ Gemini,
Armes and
Shoulders.

♌ Leo,
Heart and
back.

♎ Libra,
Knees and
Thighs.

♏ Sagittarius,
The Thighes
♐ Aquarius,
The Legges.

♑ Pisces, The feet.

The contents of this ensuing Kalender.

E Very page contains 8 Columnis. 1. The daies of the month, in the. 2. Seven Letters of the Alphabet, standing for the seven daies of the week, whereof **C** this year being the Dominical Letter. In the 3. Some ancient Festivals expressed for Negotiation and Traffick. In the 4. The Moons place. In the 5. The Moons age. The 6. the hours of her shining every night. The 7. The time of the Sun setting at Cleobury, and the adjacent parts thereabout.

Common Notes and movable Feasts

The Golden Number.	6	Easter day.	April 11
The Dominicall Letter.	C	Ascension day.	May 20
The Circle of the Sun.	15	Whitsunday.	May 30
The Epact	6	Advent Sunday.	Nov. 28
The Roman Indiction	11	Sundaies after Trin.	24

Of the Priming of the Moon for ablation.

THE Moon is said to be Primed when she is three daies and 18 hours old. And it is to be observed, that ancients have delivered for a truth, that such young Cattel as are weaned between the time of the change, and the end of the Prime, v.z. untill the Moon be primed as afore said, will be subject to turning and giddinesse in the head.

January hath xxxi dayes.

First quarter 1 day about midnight.

Full Moon 9 day, after 10 in the morn.

Last quarter 16 day, about 9 in the morn.

New Moon 23 day neer 10 in the morn.

First quar last day, about 10 in the morn.

Days lengths

at Cleobury.

and there

abouts.

1	a	New yea. day.	Head	8	80	3	54	7	49
2	b		Neck	9	90	3	56	7	54
3	c	Enoch.	Chroat	10	100	3	57	7	59
4	d		Neck	11	110	3	58	8	2
5	e	Edw. Depo.	Arms	12	120	3	59	8	5
6	f	Twelfe day.	Arms	13	130	4	0	8	7
7	g	Felix & Jan.	Shoul.	14	140	4	2	8	10
8	a	Lucian.	Breast	15	150	4	3	8	13
9	b	Julian.	Ribs	16	160	4	5	8	16
10	c	1 sun. aft. Epi.	Heart	17	170	4	6	8	19
11	d		Back	18	180	4	7	8	22
12	e		Heart	19	190	4	9	8	25
13	f	Hilary.	Bowels	20	200	4	10	8	28
14	g	Felix & Just.	Belly	21	210	4	12	8	31
15	a	Maurice.	Reines	22	220	4	13	8	34
16	b	Marcell.	Kolnes	23	230	4	15	8	36
17	c	2 sun. aft. Epi.	Secret	24	240	4	17	8	37
18	d		Wemb.	25	250	4	18	8	42
19	e	Fabian.	Chighs	26	260	4	20	8	43
20	f		Chighes	27	270	4	23	8	46
21	g	Agnes.	Knos	28	280	4	24	8	49
22	a	Vincenc.	Knos	29	290	4	26	8	51
23	b	Terme begins	Legs	30	300	4	28	8	53
24	c	3 sun. aft. Epi.	Legs	31	310	4	29	8	55
25	d	Conver. Paul	Legs	32	320	4	31	9	58
26	e		feet	33	330	4	33	9	0
27	f		feet	34	340	4	35	9	3
28	g	Valerius.	Head	35	350	4	37	9	6
29	a		face	36	360	4	39	9	9
30	b		Neck	37	370	4	41	9	12
31	c	4 sun. aft. Epi.	Neck.	38	380	4	43	9	16

February hath xxviii. dayes.

Full Moon 7 day about midnight
 East quarter 15 day, near midnight
 New Moon 22 day, at 2 in the morn.

Days length
 at Gloubrury
 and there-
 abouts.

1	D	da. bre. 5. 14.	Armes	9	8	14	45	9	21
2	E	Purification.	Should.	10	9	04	47	9	26
3	F	Gilbert.	Arms	11	9	14	49	9	30
4	G		Breast	12	10	48	45	9	36
5	A	Agatha.	Ribs	13	11	42	45	9	40
6	B	Amandus.	Heart	14	12	30	45	9	45
7	C	Septuages.	Back	15	13	30	45	9	50
8	O		Forewels	16	12	36	43	9	54
9	S		Belly.	17	11	42	50	9	57
10	T		Belmes	18	10	48	52	10	2
11	W		Lopns	19	9	54	52	10	6
12	T	Terme ends	Secret	20	9	05	6	10	10
13	F		Mem.	21	8	6	5	10	14
14	G	Gerard.	Thighes	22	7	12	5	10	18
15	A		Thighs	23	6	8	5	10	22
16	B	Constance.	Knees	24	5	24	5	10	26
17	C		Knees	25	4	30	5	10	30
18	O	Comro. bis.	Knees	26	3	36	5	10	34
19	S		Legs	27	2	42	5	10	38
20	T	Shrove Sunday	Legs	28	1	48	5	10	42
21	F		Feet	29	0	54	5	10	46
22	G		Feet	30	0	05	27	10	51
23	A	Shrove Tuesday	Head	1	0	48	5	10	56
24	B	S. Mathias	Head	2	1	36	5	11	00
25	C		Head	3	2	24	5	11	4
26	O	Nelson. mar.	Neck	4	3	12	5	11	8
27	S		Neck	5	4	05	37	11	12
28	T	1 sun. in Len.	Arms	6	5	48	5	11	16
Mo. da.	D. anc.	Moons	Signs.	Age	Moon	shine	Sun set		
W. da.	obser.	for di-							
	vers	causes.							

March hath xxx. dayes.

First quarter 2 day, about 6 in the morn.

Full Moon 9 day, near 10 in the morning

Last quarter 16 day, at 2 in the morn.

New Moon 23 day, about 7 at night.

First quarter 1st day, about 10 at night.

Days length

at Cleobury,

and there

abouts.

1	D	Dabio.	Arms	7	5	31	5	42	11	20
2	e	Capwal. B.	Should	8	6	24	5	44	11	24
3	r	Maurice.	Breast	9	7	12	5	46	11	28
4	g	Adrian.	Ribs	10	8	0	5	48	11	32
5	a	Enochus.	Heart	11	8	48	5	50	11	37
6	b		Back	12	9	36	5	52	11	42
7	c	2 sun. in Lent	Bowels	13	10	24	5	54	11	46
8	d		Belly	14	11	12	5	56	11	50
9	e		Reines	15	12	0	5	58	11	55
10	f	Agapite	Lopne	16	11	12	6	0	12	00
11	g		Secret	17	10	24	6	2	12	4
12	a	Gregory.	Wemb	18	9	36	6	4	12	8
13	b		Thighes	19	8	48	6	6	12	12
14	c	3 sun. in Lent	Thighes	20	8	0	6	8	12	16
15	d		Knees	21	7	12	6	10	12	20
16	e		Knees	22	6	24	6	12	12	24
17	f	Barthol.	Legs	23	5	36	6	15	12	28
18	g		Legs	24	4	48	6	17	12	32
19	a	Joseph.	Feet	25	4	0	6	19	12	36
20	b		Feet	26	3	12	6	21	12	41
21	c	4 sun. in Lent	Feet	27	2	24	6	23	12	45
22	d		Head	28	1	36	6	25	12	49
23	e	Pollcarp.	Face	29	0	48	6	27	12	53
24	f		Back	1	0	42	6	29	12	57
25	g	Anpun. Mary	Back	2	1	24	6	31	13	00
26	a		Back	3	2	0	6	33	13	5
27	b	Dorothe.	Arms	4	2	48	6	35	13	9
28	c	5 sun. in Lent	Should.	5	3	20	6	37	13	14
29	d		Breast	6	4	12	6	39	13	18
30	e		Stom.	7	4	54	6	41	13	22
31	f	Abelme.		8	5	36	6	43	13	26

Aprill hath xxx dayes.

Full Moon 7 day, about 7 at night.

Last quarter 14 day, at noon.

New Moon 22 day, at 11 in the morn.

First quar. last day, about 10 in the morn.

Days length
at Cleobury
and there-
abouts.

1	a	Cheede Bish.	Ribs	9	6	18	6	44	13	30
2	a		Heart	10	7	0	6	46	13	34
3	b	Christians.	Back	11	7	42	6	48	13	38
4	c	Palm Sunday.	Bowels	12	8	24	6	50	13	41
5	d		Belly	13	9	6	6	52	13	46
6	e	Sextus.	Reines	14	9	48	6	54	13	50
7	f		Lopng	15	10	35	6	56	13	54
8	g		Secret	16	9	48	6	58	13	55
9	a	Perpetuus.	Wemb.	17	9	6	7	0	14	2
10	b	Ezechiel.	Thighes	18	8	24	7	2	14	6
11	c	Leet day.	Thighs	19	7	24	7	4	14	10
12	d		Knees	20	7	0	7	5	14	14
13	e		Knees	21	6	18	7	7	14	18
14	f	Onffe.	Legs	22	5	36	7	9	14	22
15	g		Legs	23	4	54	7	11	14	26
16	a	Alboze.	Legs	24	4	12	7	13	14	29
17	b		Fat	25	3	30	7	15	14	33
18	c	Low Sunday.	Fat	26	2	48	7	17	14	37
19	d		Head	27	2	6	7	19	14	41
20	e		Head	28	1	24	7	21	14	44
21	f	Stinson.	Neck	29	0	42	7	23	14	48
22	g		Neck	30	0	0	7	25	14	52
23	a	St George.	Neck	1	0	36	7	26	14	55
24	b		Armes	2	1	12	7	28	14	59
25	c	Marke Evan.	Armes	3	1	48	7	30	15	3
26	d		Should.	4	2	24	7	32	15	17
27	e		Breast	5	3	0	7	34	15	10
28	f	Termes begin.	Breast	6	3	36	7	35	15	14
29	g		Heart	7	4	12	7	36	15	18
30	a	Erkenwald.	Back	8	4	48	7	38	15	

May hath xxxi dayes.

Full Moon 7 day, near 2 in the morn.
 Last quarter 13 day, about 11 at night.
 New Moon 21 day, near 3 in the morn.
 First quarter 29 day, about 7 at night.

Days length
 at Cleobury,
 and there-
 about.

1	b	Philip & Jac.	Bowels	9	5	24	7	42	15	24
2	c	3 sun. af East.	Belly.	10	6	0	7	44	15	27
3	d		Reins	11	6	36	7	45	15	30
4	e		Reins	12	7	12	7	47	15	33
5	f	Gothard.	Secret	13	7	48	7	48	15	37
6	g		Wemb.	14	8	24	7	50	15	40
7	a		Thighes	15	9	0	7	52	15	43
8	b		Thighes	16	8	24	7	53	15	46
9	c	4 sun. aft. East.	Knees	17	7	48	7	54	15	49
10	d	Gordian.	Knees	18	7	12	7	56	15	52
11	e		Knees	19	6	36	7	57	15	55
12	f		Legs	20	6	0	7	58	15	57
13	g	Theodore.	Legs	21	5	34	7	59	16	00
14	a		Foot	22	4	48	7	0	16	2
15	b		Foot	23	4	12	8	1	16	4
16	c	Rog. & sun.	Head	24	3	36	8	2	16	7
17	d		Head	25	3	30	8	3	16	9
18	e		Head	26	2	24	8	4	16	12
19	f	Dunstan.	Back	27	1	48	8	5	16	14
20	g	Ascension	Armes	28	1	12	8	6	16	16
21	a	Julian.	Should.	29	0	30	8	7	16	18
22	b		Armes	30	0	0	8	8	16	20
23	c		Breast	1	0	30	8	9	16	22
24	d	7 arm. ends.	Ribs	2	1	0	8	10	16	24
25	e		Heart	3	1	30	8	11	16	26
26	f	Bede.	Back.	4	2	0	8	12	16	27
27	g		Bowels	5	2	30	8	13	16	29
28	a		Bowels	6	3	0	8	14	16	30
29	b		Belly	7	3	36	8	14	16	31
30	c	Whituesday.	Reins	8	4	0	8	15	16	32
31	d		Reins	9	4	30	8	16	16	33

June hath xxx. dayes.

Full Moon 5 day, near 10 in the morn.

Last quarter 12 day, about 1 afternoon.

New Moon 20 day, near 5 afternoon.

First quarter 28 day, at 1 in the morn.

} Days length,
&c.

1	E		Secrets	10	5	0	8 16	16	34
2	F	Marcellin.	Secret	11	5	30	8 16	16	35
3	G		Wemb.	12	6	0	8 16	16	35
4	A	Petroctus.	Chighes	13	6	30	8 17	16	36
5	b		Chighes	14	7	0	8 17	16	37
6	C	Trinity Sund.	Knos	15	7	30	8 18	16	37
7	D		Knos	16	7	0	8 18	16	38
8	E	Medard.	Legn	17	6	30	8 18	16	38
9	F	Felician.	Legs	18	6	0	8 18	16	38
10	G	Corpus Chri.	Foot	19	5	30	8 18	16	38
11	A	Terme begins.	Foot	20	5	0	8 18	16	39
12	b		Feet	21	4	30	8 18	16	39
13	C	1 sun. aft. Trin.	Head	22	4	0	8 18	16	39
14	D		Head	23	3	30	8 18	16	38
15	E		Head	24	3	0	8 18	16	37
16	F	Osmond	Neck	25	2	30	8 18	16	37
17	G		Neck	26	2	0	8 18	16	36
18	A		Armes	27	1	30	8 17	16	35
19	b		Should.	28	1	0	8 17	16	35
20	C	2 sun. aft. Trin.	Breast	29	0	30	8 16	16	34
21	D		Breast	1	0	36	8 16	16	33
22	E		Heart	2	1	12	8 15	16	32
23	F	Stebdyrd.	Heart	3	1	48	8 15	16	31
24	G	S. John Bapt.	Back.	4	2	24	8 14	16	30
25	A		Boswels	5	3	0	8 13	16	29
26	b		Belly.	6	3	36	8 13	16	25
27	C	3 sun. af. Trin.	Reines	7	4	12	8 12	16	21
28	D		Lopus	8	4	48	8 11	16	16
29	E	S. Peter	Secret	9	5	24	8 10	16	
30	F	Terme ends	Wemb.	10	6	0	8 9	16	

July hath xxxi. dayes.

Full Moon 4 day, near 6 afternoon.

Last quarter 12 day, about 5 in the morn.

New Moon 20 day, near 6 in the morn.

First quarter 27 day, at 7 in the morn.

} Days length,
&c.

1	a	Thobald.	Chighen	11	6	36	8	8	16	17
2	b	Wic. War.	Chighen	12	7	12	8	7	16	14
3	c		Kners	13	7	48	8	6	16	12
4	d	4 sun, af. Trin.	Kners	14	8	24	8	5	16	10
5	e		Legs	15	9	0	8	3	16	7
6	f		Legs	16	8	24	8	2	16	5
7	g	Elderberg.	Foot	17	7	20	8	1	16	2
8	h		Foot	18	7	12	8	0	16	0
9	i	Cyillus.	Head	19	6	36	7	59	15	58
10	j		Head	20	6	00	7	58	15	56
11	k	5 sun, af. Tri.	Neck	21	5	24	7	57	15	54
12	l		Neck	22	4	48	7	56	15	52
13	m		Armes	23	4	12	7	54	15	49
14	n	Bonavent.	Should.	24	3	36	7	53	15	46
15	o		Armes	25	3	0	7	51	15	43
16	p	Diamond.	Breast	26	2	24	7	50	15	40
17	q		Stom.	27	1	48	7	48	15	37
18	r	6 sun, aft. Tri.	Heart	28	1	12	7	46	15	33
19	s		Back	29	0	36	7	45	15	30
20	t		Bowels	30	0	0	7	44	15	27
21	u		Belly	1	0	42	7	42	15	24
22	v	Mary Mag.	Reines	2	1	24	7	40	15	20
23	w		Lopns	3	2	6	7	39	15	17
24	x		Lopns	4	2	48	7	37	15	14
25	y	S. James	Secret	5	3	30	7	36	15	10
26	z		Stemb.	6	4	12	7	34	15	6
27	a	Martha.	Chighen	7	4	54	7	33	15	3
28	b		Chighen	8	5	36	7	31	14	59
29	c		Chighen	9	6	18	7	29	14	55
30	d	Abdon Ma.	Kners	10	7	0	7	27	14	52
31	e			11	7	42	7	25	14	48

August hath xxxi dayes.

Full Moon 3 day, near 4 in the morning
 Last quar. 10 day, 20 min. past 11 at night.
 New Moon 18 day, 18 mi. past 4 aft. noon } Days length,
 First quarter 25 day, about noon. &c.

1	C	Lammas.	Knees	12	8 24	7 24	14	44
2	D		Legs	13	9 1	7 23	14	41
3	E		Legs	14	9 48	7 21	14	37
4	F	Justine.	Feet	15	10 30	7 19	14	33
5	G	Gower Con.	Feet	16	9 48	7 17	14	29
6	A		Head	7	9 6	7 15	14	25
7	B		Head	8	8 24	7 13	14	22
8	C	9 sun. af. Trin.	Head	9	7 42	7 11	14	18
9	D		Neck	10	7 0	7 9	14	14
10	E	Laurence.	Neck	11	6 18	7 7	14	10
11	F		Arms	12	5 36	7 5	14	6
12	G	Clare vir.	Arms	13	4 54	7 3	14	2
13	A		Should	14	4 32	7 1	13	58
14	B		Breast	15	3 32	6 59	13	54
15	C	Adam. Mar.	Stom	16	2 48	6 57	13	50
16	D		Heart	17	2 6	6 55	13	46
17	E		Back	18	1 24	6 53	13	42
18	F		Bowels	19	0 42	6 51	13	38
19	G	Andoie.	Belly	20	0 48	6 49	13	34
20	A		Reins	21	1 36	6 47	13	30
21	B	Quintus.	Loyne	22	2 24	6 45	13	26
22	C	11 sun. at. Tri.	Reins	23	3 12	6 44	13	22
23	D		Secret	24	4 0	6 42	13	18
24	E	Barth. Apo.	Umb	25	4 48	6 40	13	14
25	F		Thighes	26	5 36	6 38	13	10
26	G	Zepherine.	Thighes	27	6 24	6 36	13	5
27	A		Knees	28	7 12	6 34	13	1
28	B	Deo da. end.	Knees	29	8 0	6 32	12	57
29	C	12 sun. at. Tri.	Legs	30	8 48	6 30	12	53
30	D		Legs	31	9 36	6 28	12	49
31	E		Feet	32	10 34	6 26	12	45

September hath xxx dayes.

Full Moon 1 day about 4 afternoon,
 Last quarter 9 day, near 6 at night.
 New Moon 17 day, about 3 in the morn.
 first quarter 23 day, at 7 at night.

Days length
 at Clebury,
 and there-
 abouts.

1	f	Giles Abb.	feet	14	11	12	6	23	12	41
2	g		feet	15	12	0	6	21	12	37
3	a	Seraphia.	head	15	11	12	6	18	12	33
4	b		head	16	10	24	6	16	12	28
5	c	13 sun. aft. Tri.	neck	17	9	36	6	14	12	24
6	d		neck	18	8	48	6	12	12	20
7	e	Nar. Qu. Eliz.	neck	19	8	0	6	10	12	18
8	f	Nativ. Mary.	brimes	20	7	12	6	8	12	15
9	g		should.	21	6	24	6	6	12	12
10	a	Silbing.	breast	22	5	36	6	4	12	9
11	b		stom.	23	4	48	6	3	12	6
12	c	14 sun. aft. Tri.	heart	24	4	0	6	0	12	4
13	d		back	25	3	12	5	58	12	0
14	e		heart	26	2	24	5	57	11	56
15	f		bowels	27	1	36	5	55	11	52
16	g	Lambert.	belly	28	0	48	5	53	11	48
17	a		belnew	29	0	12	5	51	11	44
18	b		loyns	30	0	0	5	49	11	40
19	c	15 sun. aft. Tri.	secret	1	1	54	5	47	11	36
20	d		stemb.	2	2	48	5	45	11	32
21	e	Matthew Apo	thighes	3	2	42	5	43	11	29
22	f		thighs	4	3	36	5	41	11	26
23	g	Linus	knos	5	4	30	5	39	11	22
24	a		knees	6	5	24	5	37	11	19
25	b		legs	7	6	18	5	35	11	15
26	c	16 sun. aft. Tri.	legs	8	7	12	5	33	11	12
27	d		legs	9	8	6	5	31	11	9
28	e		feet	10	9	0	5	29	11	7
29	f	Michael Arch	feet	11	9	54	5	27	11	4
30	g		head	12	10	48	5	25	11	1

October hath xxxi. dayes.

Full Moon 1 day, about 6 in the morn.

Last quarter 1 day, about noon.

New Moon 16 day, at noon

First quar. 23 day, about 4 in the morn.

Full Moon last day, about midnight.

} Days length
at Cleobury
&c.

1	a	Remigius.	Head	14	12	36	5	23	10	57
2	b		Neck	15	13	30	5	21	10	52
3	c	17 sun. aft. Tr.	Neck	16	12	36	5	19	10	48
4	d		Neck	17	11	42	5	17	10	44
5	e		Thames	18	10	48	5	15	10	40
6	f		Should.	19	9	54	5	13	10	37
7	g		Breast	20	9	0	5	11	10	33
8	a	22	Stom.	21	8	6	5	0	10	30
9	b		Heart	22	7	12	5	6	10	26
10	c	18 sun. aft. Tri.	Back	23	6	18	5	4	10	22
11	d		Heart	24	5	24	5	2	10	18
12	e		Should.	25	4	30	5	1	10	14
13	f	Edm. Cran.	Belly	26	3	36	4	58	10	10
14	g		Reins	27	2	42	4	56	10	6
15	a	Wolfen.	Lopins	28	1	48	4	54	10	2
16	b		Secret		0	54	4	52	9	58
17	c	19 sun. aft. Tri	Womb	1	1	0	4	50	9	54
18	d	S. Luke	Thighes	2	2	0	4	48	9	50
19	e	20	Thighes	3	3	0	4	46	9	46
20	f		Knees	4	4	0	4	44	9	42
21	g		Knees	5	5	0	4	42	9	38
22	a		Knees	6	6	0	4	41	9	34
23	b	Terme begins	Legs	7	7	0	4	39	9	30
24	c	Crispine.	Legs	8	8	0	4	37	9	26
25	d		Feet	9	9	0	4	35	9	22
26	e		Feet	10	10	0	4	33	9	18
27	f	Cran. John	Head	11	11	0	4	31	9	14
28	g	Simon & Jud	Head	12	12	0	4	29	9	10
29	a		Neck	13	13	0	4	28	9	6
30	b		Neck	14	14	0	4	26	9	2
31	c	21 sun. aft. Tr.	Neck	15	15	0	4	25	9	56

November hath xxx. dayes.

Last quarter 8 day, near 4 in the morn.

New Moon 14 day about 11 at night.

First quarter 21 day near 5 at night.

Full Moon 29 day, about 8 at night.

Days length,
&c.

1	D	All Saines	Armes	16	14	0	4	23	8	51
2	e	All Saines	Arms	17	13	0	4	21	8	46
3	f		Shoul.	18	11	0	4	19	8	41
4	g	Wanantib.	Breast	19	11	0	4	17	8	37
5	a	Powd. Treas.	Breast	20	10	0	4	15	8	33
6	b		Heart	21	9	0	4	14	8	29
7	c	22 Sun. aft. Tri.	Heart	22	8	0	4	12	8	24
8	d		Heart	23	7	0	4	11	8	20
9	e		Bowels	24	6	0	4	9	8	17
10	f		Belly	25	5	0	4	8	8	14
11	g		Weines	26	4	0	4	7	8	11
12	a		Loines	27	3	0	4	6	8	8
13	b		Secrre	28	2	0	4	4	8	4
14	c	23 Sun. aft. Tri.	Wemb.	29	1	0	4	3	8	0
15	d		Thighs	30	0	0	4	1	7	56
16	e		Thighs	31	0	0	3	0	7	52
17	f		Knos	32	0	0	3	58	7	48
18	g		Knos	33	0	0	3	57	7	45
19	a		Legs	34	0	0	3	56	7	42
20	b		Legs	35	0	0	3	54	7	40
21	c	24 Sun. aft. Tr.	Feet	36	0	0	3	53	7	38
22	d		Feet	37	0	0	3	52	7	36
23	e		Head	38	0	0	3	51	7	34
24	f		Head	39	0	0	3	49	7	31
25	g	Katherin. M.	Head	40	0	0	3	49	7	28
26	a		Neck	41	0	0	3	48	7	27
27	b		Neck	42	0	0	3	47	7	26
28	c	Adverr. Soud.	Arms	43	0	0	3	46	7	24
29	d	Arms	Arms	44	0	0	3	46	7	24
30	e	A New	Shoul.	45	0	0	3	45	7	23

December hath xxxi dayes.

Last quarter 7 day, neer 5 at night.

New Moon 14 day, about 9 in the morn.

First quar. 21 day, about 10 in the morn.

Full Moon 29 day, neer 3 after noon.

Days length
&c.

1	f	Loy. Bishop.	Beast	17	13	0	3	45	7	23
2	g		Stom.	18	12	0	3	44	7	22
3	a		Heart	19	11	0	3	44	7	22
4	b	Barbara.	Back.	20	10	0	3	44	7	21
5	c	2 sun. aft. Adv.	Heart	21	9	0	3	43	7	21
6	d		Bowels	22	8	0	3	43	7	20
7	e		Belly	23	7	0	3	43	7	20
8	f	Concep. M.	Reines	24	6	0	3	42	7	19
9	g		Lopns	25	5	0	3	42	7	19
10	a		Secret	26	4	0	3	42	7	19
11	b	Damasius.	Membr	27	3	0	3	42	7	19
12	c	3 sun. aft. Adv.	Thighes	28	2	0	3	42	7	19
13	d		Thighes	29	1	0	3	42	7	20
14	e		Knees.	30	0	0	3	42	7	20
15	f		Knees	1	1	6	3	42	7	20
16	g	O sapientia.	Legs	2	2	12	3	43	7	21
17	a		Legs	3	3	18	3	43	7	21
18	b	Christopher.	Feet	4	4	24	3	43	7	22
19	c	4 sun. aft. Adv.	Feet	5	5	30	3	44	7	22
20	d		Feet	6	6	36	3	44	7	26
21	e	St Thomas	Head	7	7	42	3	45	7	28
22	f		Head	8	8	48	3	45	7	30
23	g	Witoy. vir.	Neck	9	9	54	3	46	7	33
24	a		Neck	10	11	0	3	46	7	36
25	b	Christ born	Neck	11	12	6	3	47	7	39
26	c	St Stephen	Armes	12	13	12	3	48	7	41
27	d	St John	Should.	13	14	18	3	49	7	43
28	e	Innocents	Arms	14	15	24	3	50	7	45
29	f		Stom.	15	16	30	3	51	7	47
30	g		Beast	16	16	24	3	52	7	50
31	a		Heart	17	14	18	3	53	7	52

An Appendix; or, the latter part
of this Almanack, for this
present year, 1658.

Courteous Reader,

HAVING writtten many Books of this sort heretofore; and also having been earnestly perswaded yearly by persons of worth and quality, as also common Artificers, for their assistance in proceeding to their attaining of the Noble Sciences of Astronomy, and Geometry, to deliver some Expressions, and brief Expositions of some Astronomicall and Geometrical terms necessary for the furtherance of their intent and purpose, which request now at length I am willing to perform, instead of things of lesse value in my former Books expressed; remembering that notable saying of an ancient Author, *Non nobis nati sumus, sed partim patriæ, &c.*

Cosmography is the description of the whole world; viz. Heaven and Earth, and all that is therein contained; and it comprehendeth four speciall kinds of Knowledge, viz. Astronomy, Astrology, Geography, and Chirography. Astronomy tends to the consideration, motions and magnitudes of the Heavens and stars, as well fixed as movable. Astrology is a science, which by considering the motions, aspects, and influences of the stars, doth foresee and prognosticate things to come. Geography is the knowledge to describe the whole earth, and all places therein contained. Chorography is the description of some particular place; as a Region, an Isle, a City, a Town, or the like. So much very briefly of the greater part. Now of some particulars of the lesser sort. As a point, in Latine. *punctus*, is taken to be indivisible, without length, breadth, or depth, as this spot • a line, is a length without breadth or deepness, as this ——— A surface or superficies

ficies hath only length and breadth without deepnesse. A plane is a flat, having an absolute like scituation and constitution. An angle is the concurrence of two lines, or more. A right angle is the meeting of two lines, making a true square corner. A sharp angle, or an acute angle, is lesser then a right, or a square angle. A blunt angle is greater then the right or square angle, and is also called obtuse. A triangle, is a figure of three corners, or angles. A circle, is a round figure made by turning your compasses about, from the place where you began, until it come to the same place again: It is compared unto the *Idea*, or shape of Gods mind, which hath neither beginning nor ending: The center, or middle point whereof, is every where equally distant from the same circle. The circumference of a circle, is the very outmost edge thereof, being alwaies equidistant from the fixed center-point, as aforesaid. Any part of which circumference, is called an Arch; the quantity whereof, is known by the number of degrees it containeth. The Diameter is the longest streight line that can be drawn within a circle, and passeth through the said Center, from side to side. The Semidiameter of a circle, is halfe the Diameter of the same circle. So much for the definition of some Geometrical terms. Now some few Astronomical, and so to the use and practise of the same. That the great and vast frame, and fabrick of the world is round, may be proved by three reasons. 1. By the comparison it hath with the chiefe *Idea*, or shape of Gods mind, as aforesaid. 2. By aptnesse of moving, as well as of containing: for round things move aptest, and contain most. 3. Necessary proverth it to be round; for if it had angles, nooks, and corners, it could not be so apt to turn about, and in turning about, it would leave void and empty places, which nature denieth and abhorreth; for no place by nature can be without a body, nor a body without a place. This great round frame is turned upon two firm and immovable hooks, or as it were hinges, called in Latine *Cardines mundi*; and in Greek *Poli*, derived of *Polo*, to turn: For as the door turneth upon the hooks, or rather the wheel upon the Axletree, so the world turneth upon these two poles, whereof the one is fixed in the North, and the other in the South. The North Pole is called *Polus arcticus*, and the South Pole, called *Polus antarcticus*, through which Poles, from the one to the other,

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ther passeth a right imaginatiue line, called the Ar-
ches of the world, about which it turneth continually,
as aforesaid.

Furthermore, it is to be understood, that this huge
labrick, or frame, called the world, containeth ele-
uen Sphears, or heauens, called the celestiall part,
which are these ascending. First, the Moons Sphear,
secondly, the Sphear of Mercury, thirdly, the Sphear of
Venus, the fourth, the Sphear of the Sun, the fifth, the
Sphear of Mars, the sixth, the Sphear of Jupiter, the
seventh, the Sphear of Saturn, the eighth, the Sphear
of the fixed Stars, commonly called the firmament,
the ninth, called the second moveable, or the Chry-
stalline Heauen, the tenth called the first moveable,
and the eleventh is called the Imperial Heauen,
where God and his Angels are said to dwell. The
Elemental part containeth the four Elements, viz.
the Element of fire, which is next under the Sphear
of the Moon: and next to that downward is the
Element of air, and next to that the Element of wa-
ter, and next to that the earth, which is the lowest
of all, on which we liue, move and haue our be-
ing, through the mercy and goodnes of our good
God.

Of the Imperial Heauen.

This heauen (as ancient Diuines affirm) is em-
moveable, and being created the first day by God,
was by him immediately replenished with his mini-
sters, the holy Angels, and is most fine, and pure in
substance, most round of shape, most great in quan-
tity, most clear in quality, and most high and emi-
nent in place.

Of the tenth Heauen, called in Latine *Primum*
mobile, or the first moveable.

This is also of a most pure, clear & transparent sub-

Dance, without Stars, and it continually moveth with an equall motion from East to West: making its Revolution, in 24 hours: being otherwise called the Diurnall, or daily moving.

Of the Ninth heaven:

This heaven is also of a cleare substance, and without Stars, having two movings, the one from East to West, upon the poles of the World, the other from West to East, upon his own poles, turning so slowly about, by the latter motion: that it maketh but one degree in 100 years and finisheth his full Revolution in 36000 years.

Of the Eighth heaven.

This heaven is otherwise called the firmament, and is most beautifully adorned with all the fixed Stars which are called fixed, because they are fastned in this spheare, or heaven, like visible knots in a knotted board, having no moving of themselves, but are moved according to the moving of this 8th spheare or heaven, wherein they are fixed. If any demand why all these severall heavens seeme to the eye to be but as one entire transparent circle, or one single piece of glasse, that is because they are most cleare, and transparent, like unto fine Window glasse, or Crystal, through which the sight doth easily pierce, though there were never so many coates or covers of such or the same cleare substance, covering one another as the scales of an Onion: for so do these heavens enclose each other: for if you cut an Onion athwart and behold the circles therein, you may see a perfect representation, of the enclosing of the said heavens, one within the other.

Of the thickness of these heavens or spheares, wherein each of these so named Planets are placed

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placed, that of the Moon containeth in thickness.

	105 222 $\frac{2}{3}$ miles
The spheare of Mercury containeth	253372 $\frac{2}{3}$
Of Venus.	3274494 $\frac{1}{11}$
Of Sol.	34399 $\frac{1}{11}$
Of Mars.	26308800
Of Jupiter.	1899654 $\frac{1}{11}$
Of Saturn.	19604454 $\frac{1}{12}$

And of necessitie, these thicknesses are required : otherwise they could not contain each one his Star for there is no fixed Star so little but that it is farre grater in compass, then the whole Earth : neither is there any Planet or wandering Star ; but that it is greater then the Earth : except the Moon, Venus and Mercury.

For the Sun is greater then the Earth.	166 times.
Saturn is bigger then the Earth.	95 times.
Jupiter is bigger then the Earth.	91 times.
Mars is bigger then the Earth	2 times.
Venus is lesser then the Earth.	39 times.

The Moon is the lowest of the Planets and is lesser then the Earth 42 times. and is distant from the Earth. 48790 miles.

Thus have I briefly touched, some such necessary termes, definitions, and appellations : as I was earnestly desired, being as an Introduction, to the desirers purpose And now to the practick part of Geometrical operation.

Such a combination, and affinitie there is between Arithmetick & Geometry, that the whole nature, and property of the one cannot well be conceived and taught without the other, as appeareth by those figurate numbers, that do partticipate of both

natures. Whereupon, some have called it a Geometricall number. Now a Figure, as Euclide saith, is contained with one or more bounds; as a circle, contained with one line called a peripherie, a triangle bounded with 3 lines, a quadrate, with 4 lines. Also, in solid bodies as a cube bounded with 6 equall surfaces, and a prisma bounded with 6 unequall surfaces; a rational figure is that which being multiplied of two numbers, the product thereof sheweth the Area; as for example, suppose a court or quadrangle were to be measured, the one side being 14, the other 12, multiply these sides, the one by the other, viz 14 by 12, the product being 168, is the Area or superficial content thereof in Inches, Feet, yards, Ells, Paces or Perches according to your intent to denominate. For places according to their divers nature, and quality, are measured by divers and sundry kinds of measure, asore recited. Now these measures being defined by Act of Parliament, I will acquaint you with the words of the Statute (for your further satisfaction.) It is ordained, saith the Statute that 3 Barly corne dry and round do make an Inch, 12 Inches do make a foot, 3 foot do make a Yard, 5 Yards and an half do make a Perch, 40 Perches in length and 4 in breadth do make an Acre. Edw. 3. By the foot we measure Timber, Board and Glasse; a foot therefore of flat measure, is a rectangled Square, 12 Inches long, and 12 Inches broad, viz. a foot of Board is a plane, containing 144 square Inches, for such is the product of 12 by 12. Observe that the breadth is easily had, the length not so easie, unless the breadth be 12 Inches, for then so much in length serveth for a foot square; but if the breadth happen to be more or less then 12, the length de-

ferred

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Desired is not so easily found: for some Art must then be had for the finding out of the length. Admit the breadth given were 9 Inches, how will you finde the length? why, you must divide 144 by 9 and your quotient, will be 16 Inches, the length desired; the like must you do with every other breadth.

But because, many that desire this practice of measuring, are not sufficiently experienced in Arithmetick, I have for their sake, and for their aid added this Table.

Breadth in Inches	Inches in length	Parts of Incs.
1	144	0
2	72	0
3	48	0
4	36	0
5	28	9
6	24	0
7	20	7
8	18	0
9	16	0
10	14	5
11	13	1
12	12	0
13	11	1
14	10	3
15	9	7
16	9	0
17	8	5
18	8	0
19	7	7
20	7	2
21	6	10
22	6	6
23	6	3
24	6	0

The use of this Table.

Find the breadth of your board or glasse in the Columnne on the left hand, and over against the same in a right line, you have the length of a foot in Inches, and parts of Inches.

Example, against 5 Inches is placed 28 Inches, and 9 parts of one Inch, and so much is the length of a foot.

Also 10 Inches, against which standeth 14 Inches, and 5 parts, so much is the length of a foot.

Likewise 20 Inches against which is 7 Inches, 2 parts for a foot, and so of the rest.

Ecl ples.

There will happen none, neither of Sun or Moon, to be seen in this our Horizon, during the yeare 1658. Nevertheless the Sun shall be twice darkned elsewhere, as in Benga, and in the Island of Saint Philip.

Though Sun and Moon do often hide their face,
Yet shine on our dark souls, Lord wish thy grace,

Of

Of measuring Timber by the foot.

By the Foot we do measure Timber, but Timber being a solid body of three dimensions, viz. length, breadth and thickness, by a Foot of Timber we understand here a Cube of 12 Inches square; that is, a Foot of Timber doth containe 1728 square Inches. Here commonly two dimensions are given; to wit breadth and thickness; the length is sought; if a square piece of Timber be 12 Inches thick and 12 Inches broad, ther's no question but 12 Inches of length must make a Foot. Yea every 12 Inches of that piece shall make a Foot of Timber. But if the breadth and thickness do varie never so little from these two cases nominated by the Statute, although the breadth be equall to the thickness, because its above or under 12 Inches, here presently ariseth a question, what length is required to make a square Foot of that breadth and thickness. For although many Carpenters have upon their Rulers, or upon some peece of parchment or paper measures supposed to be true; yet by calculating the one false, and pricking out the other by an other Rule that is not true; many errors are committed, as some of their own company have confessed. Now because that all men, that have occasion to use this skil of measuring, do not understand how these Tables or Rules be made, I think it not amiss here to set down by the former grounds, as I have done before for board-measure, the manner of calculating and making the same: the Rule for calculation therefore, whereby this is performed, is thus. If by the product of the breadth and thickness given, you divide the Cube of 12, that is, 1728 Inches, the quotient will shew the length required to make a Foot of Timber. The formes of Timber which are to be measured,

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are commonly called *Parallele pipida oblonga*: long squares or Cylinders, round trees unsquared, for the former I have in some briefe manner handled. And now concerning the latter, namely the Cylinder or unsquared peice of Timber; The way commonly used (though not very true) is to gird the round pieces of Timber with a string, and so doubling the string to take the fourth part thereof for the true square thereof. For example, suppose a Tree be 48 Inches about, by girt Measure, and 12 Inches to be reckoned for the true square thereof: but this is very false, as you may see by some little Circle being cast up after the former common way. Suppose the compass to be 44 Inches, and the diameter of the same 14 Inches; and this is according to that Rule, as 7 to 22, so the diameter to the compass. Therefore multiply the half of the compass being 22, by half the diameter which is 7, the true content will be 154 Inches. Whereas if you had taken a quarter of the compass which is 11, for the square root of the Circle, this multiplied in it selfe, would yeild but 121 Inches, which wants 33 Inches of the true content, so that there would be lost above a fift part thereof. And so of any other round Timber measured by this erroneous common rule. I say somewhat above a fift part will be given away. All that can be said in defence of this custome is, that although most Trees grow round, yet they must be hewed square, before they can be fit Timber, which causeth waste considerable. But for the ease and benefit of the unskillfull, I am willing to adde this Table of Timber measure, which will very much pleasure the practiser.

A Table for measuring square Timber.

Square	0	12	25	37	50	62	75	87
Inches	0	12	25	37	50	62	75	87
foo. inc.	foo. inc.	foo. inc.	foo. inc.	foo. inc.	foo. inc.	foo. inc.	foo. inc.	foo. inc.
1600	149	137	127	119	1011	103	97	
3	9 00	8 6	8 0	7 6	7 1	6 9	6 5	6 1
4	inc. par.	inc. par.	inc. par.	inc. par.	inc. par.	inc. par.	inc. par.	inc. par.
5	69 12	65 79	62 70	59 82	57 13	54 62	52 27	50 7
6	48 00	47 6	44 23	42 52	40 90	39 38	37 93	36 56
7	35 27	34 4	32 88	31 77	30 72	29 72	28 77	27 88
8	27 00	26 18	25 39	24 64	23 92	23 23	22 57	21 94
9	21 34	20 75	20 20	19 66	19 15	18 65	18 18	17 72
10	17 28	16 86	16 45	16 6	15 68	15 31	14 96	14 61
11	14 28	13 96	13 65	13 36	13 7	12 78	12 51	12 25
12	12 00	11 76	11 52	11 29	11 6	10 85	10 64	10 53
13	10 22	10 4	9 85	9 66	9 48	9 31	9 14	8 98
14	8 82	8 66	8 51	8 36	8 22	8 8	7 95	7 82
15	7 69	7 56	7 44	7 31	7 19	7 7	6 96	6 86
16	5 75	6 65	6 55	6 45	6 35	6 25	6 16	6 7
17	5 98	5 89	5 80	5 72	5 64	5 56	5 49	5 41
18	5 34	5 26	5 16	5 12	5 5	4 98	4 92	4 85
19	4 79	4 72	4 66	4 60	4 54	4 48	4 43	4 37
20	4 32	4 26	4 20	4 16	4 11	4 6	4 1	3 96
21	3 91	3 86	3 82	3 77	3 73	3 69	3 65	3 61
22	3 57	3 53	3 49	3 45	3 41	3 37	3 34	3 30
23	3 27	3 23	3 20	3 16	3 13	3 9	3 6	3 3
24	3 0							

The use of this Table.

First find out the number of Inches, that your square piece of Timber is of, on the left side of this Table

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Table under the title of Square, and in the next Column thereunto adjoining over against the same you have your length desired if the square of your peice be even Inches. But if it be Inches and quarters, or Inches, quarters, and halfe quarters, (then as before) find the whole Inches on the left hand of this Table, right against which toward the right hand proceed untill you come under the other parts of your square, whether it be half quarter, as under 12 2 or quar, as under 25. or half Inches as 50, &c. and you have your length desired. And you must further obserbe, that 100 of these parts make one Inch. Example, suppose a peice of Timber be 3 Inches square, you may finde over against the same 16 Foot, for the length of the Foot; if 3 Inches and a half quar. square, then 14 Foot and 9 Inches in length makes a Foot. if 3 Inches and half square, then 11 Foot and 9. &c. so the like of any square from 3 Inches unto 24 Inches.

Certain briefe Notes concerning the year
and the parts thereof.

Annus solaris, the solar year is the space of time in which the Sun departing from any part of the Ecliptick line, cometh to the very same point again. The Astronomers doe make diuers divisions of the Solar year; first saying, that it is either Astronomicall or Politicall. Secondly the Astronomicall year is either Tropicall, or Syderall. Thirdly, the Tropicall is either equall or unequal. All which kinds have in a manner one self definition, saving that the Tropicall year taketh its beginning from the vernal Equinoctiall point, and the Syderall year from the former Star of the Ramis horn, and do differ chiefly in quantity. The former containeth
365 dayes,

365 dayes 5 hours 49' 15" and 46" the latter contains 365 dayes 42' 38" 27"

The Julian year, is that which we use at this present day, which of all other years draweth highest the Tropicall year; for this consisteth of 365 dayes and six hours, which six hours, if it should be reckoned every year, it would breed a great confusion, and therefore it is reckoned at the end of every fourth yeare, which year consisteth of 366 dayes. For 4 times 6 hours makes 24 hours, which is one whole naturall day, whereof that yeare is called the Leap year, and this Julian yeare is said to be twofold, viz. Common and Bissextile, the first containing 365 dayes, the latter 366 dayes; and this word Bissextile is compound of bis and sextus, because the sixth day, next before the Kalends of March, is twice repeated, which is the 25 of February, upon which day the Feast of St. Matthias then falleth. The yeare containeth twelve moneths of the Sun, thirteene moneths of the Moon, fiftie two weeks, &c.

Furthermore, there be two Cardinal Circles or Revolutions of years, upon the knowledge whereof all the operations both of the Julian and Gregorian Kalender do depend. The first is the Circle of the Sun, or the Revolution of 28 years, in which time the Dominicall, or Sunday letters are carried round, so that all the positions of the Sun, and all the festi-
val solemnities of the Church, are upon the same dates of the week that they were on 28 years before. The other is the Circle of the Moon for the space of 19 years, in which the Moon returns to the self same day of the Sun that she was in 19 years before, which hath caused some folkes too fondly to affirm that the Almanack Calculated for this year will be so again in every point exactly this time 19 years

A Prognostication.

years to come, and so forward yearly quite along, which is most untrue. It is called the Golden Number, because it was wont to be written in the Calender in letters of Gold, right at that day where on the Moon changed.

Of new Moons in February.

For the satisfaction of those who affirm that Shrove-Sunday is alwaies in February; and that the Moon constantly changeeth in that moneth, to remeue this their mistake, I have adjoyned this Table by which observing only the Golden Number, they may know when the Moon changeeth in February, and when not.

Golden Number, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. New Moon, 17, 7, 25, 15, 3, 22, 10, 0, 19, 8, 26, 16, 5, 24, 13, 2, 21, 9, 28. And observe that whensoever the Golden Number is 8, there will be no change of the Moon in February that year, unless B shall be the Dominicall letter that same year, and then the change will fall in the forenoon of the first day, as it was 1603. and as it will be 1698, then the Moon will change the first day of February in the forenoon, which changes notwithstanding we repnte to be in January, because we reckon the day to begin at noon (according to the order and Custome of Astronomers) and therefore Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday in both those years, and all others of the same kinde, falls not untill the 6 of March following, which is five weeks after.

Of the naturall causes of watric Meteors.

Of Raine.

Raine is a cold vapour, an Caribly humor drawn up from the Earth and waters by vertue of the Sun, into

into the middle Region of the Ayre, where through the extremitie of cold, it is thickned into the body of a cloud, and after being dissolved, falleth upon the Earth, and watereth the same, and maketh it fruitful.

Of the Rainbow.

The Rainbow is made by the Sun-beames, striking upon the hollow cloud, when their edge is repelled, and beaten back against the Sun, by the mixture of clouds, ayre and firelight together; thereupon appeareth a variety of admirable beautifull colours pleasant to behold.

Of Frost and Dew.

It is a cold moist vapour, a little way drawn up in the day time, through the saint heat of the Sun; presently at night it descendeth againe upon the Earth, and is called Dew; but if by meanes of extreame cold it be congealed and frozen, it becometh frost.

Of Haile.

In the dissolving of a cloud into water, as it were into drops of Raine, these drops freezing, in the falling maketh Haile; the higher it cometh, the bigger and rounder at the fall.

Of

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Of Snow

Snow is a moist vapour, drawn into the middle Region of the Ayre, then condensed in a cloud, in descending thence through the cold Region freezeth, and so lyeth a certain tyme upon the Earth, and is there dissolved into water againe as it was before.

Of Winde

Winde is nothing else but many exhalations drawn from the Earth, and infused here and there, and runneth sigeling along upon the face of the Earth.

Of Earthquakes

Plenty of Windes gotten into the Bottoms, Holes, and Caves of the Earth, by the violent breaking forth of them openeth the ground, and at the closing thereof againe causeth the same to quake, or as it were totter or shake. And therefore much quiet in the Ayre, and long absence of Windes, are evident tokens of Earthquakes.

Of Thunder and Lightning

Thunder is an exhalation hot and dry, mixt

ed with moisture, carried up into the middle
Region of the Ayre, and there inclosed in the
body of a Cloud; now these two contraries,
Fire and Water, being shut up together in
one Room cannot agree, but fall at strife,
till they have broken the Prison wherein
they are shut: so that the Fire and Water
cracking the Cloud with great violence, break
out thereof, making that loud noise that we
call Thunder; and the Fire is the Lightning;
the Thunder is first, though the Lightning be
first seen; and why so? because the sense of
seeing is before the sense of hearing; as for in-
stance for the first, you see or rather heare what
rumbling noise the red hot Iron maketh being
put into the Smiths cooling trough; And for
the latter, you may see the fire when a piece is
discharged before you can hear the report. And
you must note that there are many sorts of
Lightnings; that which is dry doth not burn
but cleave, rent, and feare, divide and part;
that which is moist burneth not like this, but blast-
eth and changeth the colour or complexion; but
that which is cleare is of a strange operation;
full vessels are emptied by it, without perishing
the vessel; it melteth money in the Purse, and
breaketh the Sword in the Scabbard, not
yet not breaking either purse. or Scabbard
melteth War; it breaketh and disoynteth the
Bones within the flesh, yet breaketh not the
flesh

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Flesh many such like dangerous effects it
produceth, too long here to express.

Of the Comets or Night flames.

A Comet is a flame working in a dry hot stiele
exhalation, drawn up into the highest part of
the Ayre, there being set on fire, being a com-
bustible substance, continueth flaming, and spark-
ling, untill all its matter be consumed, and then
it ceaseth flaming.

Of the Suns Eclips.

The Eclips of the Sun is nothing else but the
direct putting of the body of the Moon betwixt
our sight and the Sun, which hapneth only at the
change. By this it may be gathered, that the
darkness at Christs death was not natural, but
supernatural, because it then was full Moon, as
Scriptures witness, which enforced Dyonysius
Areopagita at the time of his passion, to speak
thus, Aut Deus natura patitur, aut mundi ma-
china dissolvitur.

Of the Moons Eclips.

The Eclips of the Moon is because the Sun
is then in a contrary point to the Moon, then
being at full enforceth the shadow of the Earth
to obscure some part of her light from our sight.

Memorable

Memorable Chronologies.

Since the Norman Conquest.	592
Since the expulsion of the Danes.	617
Since the entrance of the Danes.	872
Since Hengistus, and the Erection of the Saxon Kingdom.	1183
Since the departure of Pro-consul Aelius, and the Roman Legions.	1258
Since Christs Nativity.	1658

. Of the Circuits of *England* and *Wales*.

Henry the second toward the End of his Reign, divided his whole Kingdom into six several Circuits, and for the Administration of Justice, and to settle of causes betwixt men and men, for the better ease and comfort of his Subjects, he appointed certain Judges twice in every year, to ride and to travel through those Circuits, which course and order is carefully continued unto this day. Henry the eighth did the same in the Principality of Wales, which he divided into three Circuits, and appointed Itinerary Judges to ride through them twice a year, and to administer Justices in England and Wales. A day natural is 24 hours artificial from Sun rising to Sun set, an hour 60 min. half 30 min. a quarter of an hour 15 min. 3 quarter of an hour 45 min.

A certain Rule for finding the true South point.

In some open place set a smooth board perfectly level with the Horizon then with a pair of compasses make 3 or 4 Circles one within an other, as large your as board will permit in the Center erect a wire truly perpendicular, in length the fourth part of your Circles diameter, the Sun shining in the forenoon, when the point of the shadow toucheth any one Circle, just in that touch make a marke, then waite in the afternoon untill the point of the shadow touch the same Circle, and in the same touch make another marke, now divide these two marks in the just middle with your compass, and draw a line from the Center to this middle point, and it shall be the true Meridian.

Of Weights and Measures.

In England we use two sorts of weights, viz. the one called Troy, the other *Avair du poiz*, or the weight. Now the least portion of weight is a Barly corne taken out of the midst of the earre and dryed, 24 of these grains make one penny weight; I mean not a penny weight of our Silver, but Goldsmiths weight, which is 2 pence of our Silver. 20 penny weights make one ounce Troy, and 12 ounces make one pound Troy; *Avair du poiz* is by Custome, (the other by Law) and this hath 16 ounces to the pound, every ounce having 20 penny weight, every penny weight having 24 grains and 9 or 10 of a grain. The hundred weight is 112. halfe 56 quarter 28 with these few weights 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256 you may weigh just an hundred pound, or any weight under.

The worth of Gold.

		L.	S.	D.	F.
One pound weight	is worth	40	0	0	0
One ounce		3	6	8	0
One penny weight		0	3	4	0
One grain		0	0	1	2

Worth of Silver.

		L.	S.	D.	F.
One pound weight	is worth	3	0	0	0
One Ounce weight		0	5	0	0
One penny weight		0	0	3	0
One grain		0	0	0	1

Hereafter followeth an excellent ready Table for such as
 buy or use retayling such commodities, as are bought
 or sold at 112 pounds in the hundred.

Pound price. D. q.	Hundreds price.		Pound price. D. s. D. q.	Hundreds price.		Pound price. D. s. D. q.	Hundreds price.		Pound price. D. s. D. q.	Hundreds price.	
	L.	S.		L.	S.		L.	S.		L.	S.
0	0	2	40	7	3	7	8	1	2	6	13
0	0	4	80	7	3	10	0	1	2	6	15
0	0	7	00	7	3	12	4	1	2	6	17
1	0	9	40	8	3	14	8	1	3	0	7
1	0	11	80	8	3	17	0	1	3	7	2
1	0	14	00	8	3	19	4	1	3	7	4
1	0	16	40	8	4	1	8	1	3	7	7
2	0	18	80	9	4	4	0	1	4	0	7
2	1	1	00	9	4	6	4	1	4	7	11
2	1	3	40	9	4	8	8	1	4	7	14
2	1	5	80	9	4	11	0	1	4	7	16
3	0	8	00	10	4	13	4	1	5	0	7
3	1	10	40	10	4	15	8	1	5	8	0
3	1	11	80	10	4	18	0	1	5	8	3
3	1	15	00	10	5	0	4	1	5	8	6
4	0	17	40	11	5	2	8	1	6	0	8
4	1	19	80	11	5	5	0	1	6	8	10
4	2	2	00	11	5	7	4	1	6	8	12
4	2	4	40	11	5	9	8	1	6	8	15
5	0	6	80	12	5	12	0	1	7	0	8
5	1	9	00	12	5	14	4	1	7	8	10
5	2	11	40	12	5	16	8	1	7	9	2
5	2	13	80	12	5	19	0	1	7	9	4
6	0	16	00	13	6	1	4	1	8	0	6
6	1	18	40	13	6	3	8	1	8	9	11
6	2	0	80	13	6	6	0	1	8	9	14
6	3	3	00	14	6	8	4	1	8	9	17
7	0	5	40	15	6	10	8	1	9	0	16

The excellent use of this precedent Table followeth.

Observe that there be three larger Columns in this Table, distinguished into five other lesser columns; the Column under pound, doth manifest the price of the pound weight; according to the rate of the hundred; as for Example, If I pay *xl. 4s. 4d.* for the Hundred of Hops, Cheese, or any other commodity, the pound weighs whereof cometh to four pence, three farthings, one pound, and so the rest in like manner.

A briefe Rule whereby you may know how much your dayly expence cometh to in the year. Suppose you spend two pence a day, it cometh to two pounds, two halfe pounds, two groats, and two pence in the year. Again, six pence a day, cometh to six pounds, six halfe pounds, six groats, and six pence; which riseth to *xl. 2s. 6d.* in the year: the like of any other number of pence.

Note that a day Naturall is 24 hours, and a day Artificiall from Sun rising to Sun setting: an hour containeth 60 minutes, three quarters 45, halfe an hour 30 minutes, and a quarter of an hour 15 minutes.

Tables of simple Interest at six per Cent.

L	I.			II.			III.			IV.			V.			VI.		
	Month.			Months.			Months.			Months.			Months.			Months.		
	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
1000	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	20	0	0	25	0	0	30	0	0
900	4	10	0	9	0	0	14	10	0	18	0	0	23	10	0	27	0	0
800	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	24	0	0
700	3	10	0	7	0	0	10	10	0	14	0	0	17	10	0	21	0	0
600	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	0	18	0	0
500	2	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0	10	0	0	12	10	0	15	0	0
400	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0
300	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	4	0	0	5	10	0	9	0	0
200	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0
100	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	2	10	0	3	0	0

Instructions for the using of these Tables of Interest.

In the Column of the left hand, you have the several sums of money from 1000*l.* to *xl.* inclusively; the twelve months at the head; *L.* standing for pounds, *D.* for pence, *S.* for shillings, &c.

As for Example: I would know the Interest of 900*l.* for six moneths, I find 900 in the first Row leftward, and the six month at the head, and with the meeting of the sum with the time of six moneths, and under the same you have 27*l.* your desire, and 10 of the rest.

Li.	VII. Months			VIII. Months			IX. Months			X. Months			XI. Months			XII. Months		
	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
1000	35	0	0	40	0	0	45	0	0	50	0	0	55	0	0	60	0	0
900	31	10	0	36	0	0	40	10	0	45	0	0	49	10	0	54	0	0
800	28	0	0	32	0	0	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	49	0	0
700	24	10	0	28	0	0	31	10	0	35	0	0	38	10	0	42	0	0
600	21	0	0	24	0	0	27	0	0	30	0	0	33	0	0	36	0	0
500	17	10	0	20	0	0	23	10	0	25	0	0	27	10	0	30	0	0
400	14	0	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	20	0	0	22	0	0	24	0	0
300	10	10	0	11	0	0	13	10	0	15	0	0	16	10	0	18	0	0
200	7	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0
100	3	10	0	4	0	0	4	10	0	5	0	0	5	10	0	6	0	0

Simple Interest at six direct per Centum.

Li.	I. Month			II. Months			III. Months			IV. Months			V. Months			VI. Months		
	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
90	0	9	0	0	18	0	0	7	0	0	16	0	2	3	0	2	14	0
80	0	8	0	0	16	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	2	8	0
70	0	7	0	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	2	3	0
60	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	1	16	0
50	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	10	0
40	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	8	0
30	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	6	0
20	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
10	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0

Li.	VII. Months			VIII. Months			IX. Months			X. Months			XI. Months			XII. Months		
	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
90	3	3	0	3	12	0	4	1	0	4	10	0	4	19	0	5	8	0
80	2	16	0	3	4	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	4	8	0	4	16	0
70	2	9	0	3	16	0	3	3	0	3	10	0	3	17	0	4	4	0
60	2	2	0	3	8	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	6	0	3	12	0
50	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	15	0	3	0	0
40	1	8	0	1	12	0	1	16	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	8	0
30	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	7	0	1	10	0	1	13	0	1	16	0
20	0	14	0	0	16	0	0	18	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	4	0
10	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	12	0

Simple Intrest at fix in the Hun dred.

Lib.	I.		II.		III.		III.		V.		VI.	
	Months		Months		Months		Months		Months		Months	
	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.
9	0	10	1	9	2	8	3	7	4	6	5	4
8	0	9	1	7	2	4	3	2	4	0	4	9
7	0	8	1	4	2	1	2	9	3	6	0	4
6	0	7	1	2	1	9	2	4	3	0	0	3
5	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	2	6	0	3
4	0	4	0	9	1	2	1	7	2	0	0	2
3	0	3	0	7	0	10	1	2	1	6	0	1
2	0	2	0	4	0	7	0	9	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	6	0	0

Lib.	VII.		VIII.		IX.		X.		XI.		XII.	
	Months		Months		Months		Months		Months		Months	
	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.
9	6	3	7	2	8	1	9	0	9	10	10	9
8	5	7	6	4	7	2	8	0	8	9	9	7
7	4	10	5	7	6	3	7	0	7	8	8	4
6	4	2	4	9	5	4	6	0	6	7	7	2
5	3	6	4	0	4	6	5	0	5	6	6	0
4	2	9	3	2	2	7	4	0	4	4	4	9
3	2	1	3	4	2	8	3	0	3	3	3	7
2	1	4	1	7	1	9	2	0	2	2	2	4
1	0	8	0	9	0	10	1	0	1	1	1	2

The length of England from Lizard point to Berwick, is 334 Miles.

The breadth from Dover to Holy-head, is 259 Miles.

Ireland containeth is length 400 Miles.

In breadth 300 Miles.

And next to Britaine is the greatest Island in Europe Soliman.

Cancer, facium & Cornua, Capra Libra dies Vernusq; Aries cum notibus equant.

A Table of the Kings and Queens of England.

Their Names	Year of Birth	Year of Began to Reign. Reign.			Ended their Reign.
		T.	M.	D.	
Will. Conquer.	1033	1066	Octob.	14	570 Septemb.
William Rufus	1057	1087	Septem.	9	557 August
Henry	1068	1100	August	2	582 Decemb.
Stephen	1105	1135	Decemb.	1	501 October
Henry	1113	1154	Octob.	25	468 July
Richard	1155	1189	July	6	458 April
John	1165	1199	April	6	127 October
Henry	1207	1216	Octob.	19	189 Novemb.
Edward	1239	1572	Novem.	16	350 July
Edward	1284	1307	July	7	344 January
Edward	1312	1326	Janu.	25	280 July
Richard	1368	1377	June	21	258 Septemb.
Henry	1367	1399	Sept.	27	344 March
Henry	1381	1413	March	20	235 August
Henry	1411	1422	Aug.	21	129 May
Edward	1442	1465	March	23	174 April
Edward	1471	1481	April	21	174 June
Richard	1483	1485	June	28	173 August
Henry	1455	1485	Aug.	23	149 April
Henry	1491	1508	April	22	110 January
Edward	1517	1547	Janu.	28	104 July
Qu. Mary	1515	1553	July	6	29 Novemb.
Q. Elizabeth	1533	1558	Novem.	17	55 March
K. James	1566	1603	March	24	33 March
K. Charles	1600	1625	March	27	9 January

This Table is very usefull in searching out the Antiquity of ancient Evidences, that are dated by the year of some of these Kings Reigns, and not by the year of our Lord. *Example.* Since the 25 year of King Henry the third, how long? it is found thus. Look for the year in the Table that he began to reign, which are 1216. to which adde the 25 years, which make 1241; which subtract from this present year 1657, and the remainder is the time since, viz. 416. your desire; so the like for any other.

Probable directions.

Remove Trees in September, October or November, the Moon in π μ and be sure to let that side of the Tree to the South againe, that was at or toward the South before; sow seeds of round Rootes, as Onions, Turnips, Pompions and the like, three or four dayes before the Full. Geld Cattel, the Moon in *Aries*, *Sagittarius* or *Capricorn*; after the Full Shear Sheep, cut hair, and sow all manner of seeds and grain, the Moon increasing.

Dung Lands to destroy Weeds in the last quarter, gather the flowers and seeds you intend to keep all the year, at the Full, and the like for Herbes, dry them first in the shadow, then in the Sun.

Gather fruits in a dry afternoon, put every sort of your fruit by it selfe: let them be gathered in the last quarter of the Moon: put not the bruised nor the fallings among the rest.

Fell Timber to build from Midsummer till Twelfe-tide, the Moon decreasing.

England	Length	386
	Breadth	276 Miles.
	Compass	1532
Ireland	Length	303
	Breadth	279 Miles.
	Compass	948
Wales	Length	28
	Breadth	18 Miles.
	Compass	91
Anglesea	Length	21
	Breadth	18 Miles.
	Compass	85

Length 22
 Ife of Breadth 11 Miles.
 Width. Compass 57

Good Lord preserve our English Common wealthe
 And eke in peace and safety keep the same.
 And give us grace to worke for our soules health,
 In glorifying thy most holy name.

If any one desire to have the Ruler, Yard, or Water-level,
 in the first page mentioned: upon intelligence thereof
 given unto this Author, he may (by him) be furnished at
 an easie rate.

If any Heroick Spirit or generous Gentleman be de-
 sirous to beautifie his understanding with the laudable
 sciences of Mathematical knowledge, he may be instructed
 (if he please) by this Author, who is well experienced in
 these practices following.

Imprimis, the making of fixed Dyals, both in Mettall and
 durable Colours in divers formes.

Item, the making and use of all sorts of portable and
 Instrumentall Dyals, viz. Quadrants, Quadrat, King-dyall,
 Cylinder dyals and also the making and use of that Babylonish
 horarium, or stasse-dyall devised some 40 yeares past, by this
 Author: of excellent use.

Item, the use of Globes, Sphaers in plano: the Mathe-
 matical Jewel, Mr. Gunter's Sector, &c. and many other
 such Mathematical Instruments, Geometry, or Land mea-
 suring, with the plain Table, Theodolite, Circumferetor,
 Mr. Napier's Geometrical Staff, &c.

The use of Sines, Tangents and Secants, and the Art of
 Dialling thereby performed with great certainty, and faci-
 lity. Arithmetick with its parts, which is the ground of
 all Sciences. Non nobis patri sapius, Deo soli laus omnis &
 gloria tribuatur.

PIGOT.

A Medicinall Dispensatory containing the whole body
 of Physick, composed by the Illustrious Renodours, chief Phy-
 sician to the King of France, Englished by Richard Iohn-
 son.

FINIS.